

52281 to 52297—Continued.

52293. *MORINGA OLEIFERA* Lam. Moringaceæ. Horse-radish tree.
(*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn.)

"A small tree, cultivated as an ornamental in Cuba, usually 15 to 20 feet in height, erect, with compound leaves nearly a foot long. The white flowers are borne in panicles, and the slender pods are often a foot long." (*Wilson Popenoe*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 46386.

52294. *OWENIA CERASIFERA* F. Muell. Meliaceæ.

A small tree, native to Queensland, with pinnate leaves consisting of 6 to 10 obliquely oval-oblong, obtuse leaflets, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, glabrous above, pubescent underneath. The black drupes are globular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with red flesh. (Adapted from *Bentham, Flora Australiensis*, vol. 1, p. 386.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 32819.

52295. *PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA* L. Euphorbiaceæ. Nelli.

A moderate-sized deciduous tree native to the forests of tropical India and Burma. It yields a gum which is little known. The fruit, known as the emblic myrobalan, is used as a medicine and also in dyeing and tanning. As the fruit ripens the tannic acid diminishes and the fruit becomes edible and even pleasant to eat. It is the size of a small gooseberry, with a fleshy outer covering and a hard three-celled nut containing six seeds. The fruit is used for preserves and is also prepared as a pickle. A sherbet made from the fruit is a favorite cooling drink. The leaves and bark are used for tanning; the leaves also make good fodder. The red, hard close-grained wood when well seasoned is flexible, tough, and tolerably straight grained. It is used for building purposes, furniture, agricultural implements, gunstocks, and is adapted for turning. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 217.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47751.

52296. *PUTRANJIVA ROXBURGHII* Wall. Euphorbiaceæ.

A moderate-sized evergreen tree, native to tropical India, where it occurs wild and cultivated from the lower Himalayas, in Kumaon, eastward and southward to Pegu and Ceylon. The obtuse, acute leaves are 2 to 3 inches long. The globose white-tomentose fruits are the size of a cherry. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 5, p. 336.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33581.

52297. *WRIGHTIA TOMENTOSA* Roem. and Schult. Apocynaceæ.

A small, usually crooked, deciduous tree with corky bark, native to tropical India, extending from the Indus eastward and southward to Ceylon, Burma, and Penang, ascending to 2,000 feet in the Himalayas. The densely tomentose, elliptic leaves are 3 to 6 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The yellowish flowers, with orange coronal scales, occur in many-flowered cymes. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India*, vol. 3, p. 653.)

Received as *Wrightia mollissima*, which is now generally referred to *W. tomentosa*.

52298 to 52304.

From Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Collected by Wilson Popenoe. Agricultural Explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture. Received December 27, 1920. Quoted notes by Mr. Popenoe.

52298. *ANANAS SATIVUS* Schult. f. Bromeliaceæ. Pineapple.

"(No. 530. December 3, 1920.) Shoots of *Cambrai* pineapple. From the Hacienda Manuelita, near Palmira. This is an excellent pineapple, by far the best variety I have seen in Colombia, but apparently of very limited distribution. It is fairly common in the Cauca Valley, but is not grown on an extensive commercial scale.

"The fruit is oblong to oblong-conic, commonly tapering slightly toward the apex. It weighs 4 to 8 pounds and would probably attain even larger